Attorney's Docket No. 5670-17 PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Cheng et al.
Serial No.: 10/609,987
Filed: June 30, 2003
For: **Methods, Systems And Computer Program Products For Language Independent Data Communication And Display**

Confirmation No.: 1071
Group Art Unit: 2176
Examiner: Singh, Rachna

September 19, 2007

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APPELLANTS' BRIEF ON APPEAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.192

Sir:

This Appeal Brief is filed pursuant to the "Notice of Appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences" mailed July 27, 2007 and the Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review mailed August 23, 2007.

Real Party In Interest

The real party in interest is assignee NetIQ Corporation, a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Houston, Texas.

Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellants are aware of no appeals or interferences that would be affected by the present appeal.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28 and 31-48 remain pending as of the filing date of this Brief. Claims 9, 12, 15, 19-23, 29 and 49-58 have been withdrawn from consideration. Appellants appeal the final rejection of Claims 1-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28 and 31-48 as set forth in the Final Action of March 27, 2007 (hereinafter "Final Action") and the Advisory

Action of June 18, 2007 (hereinafter "Advisory Action"). The attached Appendix A presents the claims at issue as rejected in the Final Action.

Status of Amendments

The attached Appendix A presents the pending claims and the corresponding status of each of the pending claims.

Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter

The present application includes method, system and computer program product claims directed to displaying data in a selected language, including independent Claims 1 and 44. Also presented are method, system and computer program product claims directed to providing data generated at a first data processing system that displays text in a first language to a second data processing system that displays text in a second language different from the first language, including independent Claims 27, 32, 46 and 48.

For embodiments of the present invention as recited in independent method Claim 1, data records are received that are formatted in a language independent markup format. Specification, p. 19, lines 21-24. A style sheet associated with the language is retrieved. Specification, p. 19, lines 25-28. The data record is formatted based on the style sheet. Specification, p. 20, lines 10-20. As further recited in Claim 1, the received data record is at least one of a message type selected from a plurality of message types having associated style sheets and the retrieved style sheet is retrieved that is associated with the message type (Specification, p. 19, line 29 to p. 20, line 5), network resource utilization and/or event indicator data collected by an application manager agent at a remote location (Specification, p. 22, line 25 to p. 23, line 3, p. 25, lines 23-26) or a schema defining data and a style sheet identifier that identifies the style sheet, where the style sheet is retrieved based on the identifier and the data record is formatted based on the retrieved style sheet and the schema (Specification, p. 25, lines 1-9, p. 27, line 1 to p. 28, line 18 and lines 25-26 and Figure 10A).

Claim 44 is a system claim containing corresponding recitations to those discussed with reference to independent method Claim 1. Such a system is further illustrated in Figure 3, where a data display module 262 is shown that may be configured to carry out operations as described with reference to Claim 1 and to display the formatted data values.

Specification, p. 17, line 21 to p. 18, line 7. Also shown in Figure 3 are style sheets 274, such as recited in Claim 44.

Further embodiments of the present invention are recited in independent method Claim 27. Data values are generated at a first data processing system that displays text in a first language for forwarding to a second data processing system that displays text in a different language. Specification, p. 22, line 20 to p. 23, line 5. The generated data values are incorporated in a language independent markup document, the language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to present the data values in the second language, to provide the data record. Specification, p. 23, lines 6-9. The data record is then forwarded from the first to the second data processing system. Specification, p. 23, lines 9-11.

Claim 32 is a system claim containing corresponding recitations to those discussed with reference to Claim 27. Such a system is further illustrated in Figure 3, where a data generation module 260 is shown that may be configured to carry out operations as described with reference to Claim 27. Claim 48 is a computer program product claim corresponding to system Claim 32.

Claim 46 is a system claim containing recitations corresponding to the operations discussed with reference to Claim 27 and including three "means for" type recitations. For the "means for generating data values," the corresponding structure is included in the data generation module 260 of Figure 3 and in block 500 of Figure 5 as discussed above. Specification, p. 12, lines 3-26, p. 16, lines 7-11, p. 22, line 24 to p. 23, line 5. For the "means for incorporating the generated data values," the corresponding structure is included in the data generation module 260 of Figure 3 and in block 510 of Figure 5 as discussed above. Specification, p. 12, lines 3-26, p. 16, lines 11-14, p. 23, lines 6-9. For the "means for forwarding the data record," the corresponding structure is included in the data generation module 260 of Figure 3 and in block 520 of Figure 5 as discussed above. Specification, p. 12, lines 3-26, p. 17, lines 15-20, p. 23, lines 9-11.

Various additional embodiments are claimed by ones of the dependent method claims. For example, Claims 5 and 24 include recitations related to a locale attribute included in the style sheets. Specification, p.26, lines 16-23. Claim 26 recites the data record is a "collaborative editing document." Specification, p. 23, lines 3-5. Claim 18 recites the "another application program" of Claim 17 is a system management program. Specification,

p. 7, lines 27-29, p. 24, lines 8-18. Claim 42 recites the "data generation module comprises a plurality of data acquisition agent scripts, a first one of the data acquisition agent scripts being associated with a first one of the message types and a second one of the data acquisition agent scripts being associated with a second one of the message types." Specification, p. 25, lines 10-15, p. 7, line 39 to p. 8, line 5.

Grounds to be Reviewed on Appeal

1. Are Claims 1, 5-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28, 30-35, 37-38 and 40-48 properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter, Jeffrey E., "Navigation System that Supports Multiple Languages and Formats," which Appellants understand to correspond to European Patent Application No. EP130655 to Painter ("Painter"), in view of United States Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0139388 to Vora ("Vora")? (Final Action, p. 2).

2. Are Claims 2-4, 36 and 39 properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter and Vora in view of United States Patent No. 5,860,073 to Ferrel et al. ("Ferrel ")? (Final Action, p. 13).

3. Are Claims 33 and 35 properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painter and Vora in view of Microsoft Technet, "Comparing Windows XP Professional Multilingual Options," December 1, 2001 ("Microsoft")? (Final Action, p. 15).

Argument

I. Introduction

Claims 1-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28 and 31-48 stand rejected as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art reference or references when combined must teach or suggest *all* the recitations of the claims, and there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. M.P.E.P. §2143. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. M.P.E.P. §2143.01, citing *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

In *KSR Intern. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1741 (2007), the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a "rigid and mandatory" application of the TSM test to resolve questions of obviousness. The *KSR* court did note, however, that it was "important to identify a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the [prior art] elements" in the manner claimed, and, for that reason, the analysis regarding whether such reason existed "should be made explicit." *KSR*, 127 S.Ct. at 1741.

II. Claims 1, 5-8, 10-11, 16-18, 24-28, 30-35, 37-38 and 40-48 Are Patentable Over Painter and Vora

A. Independent Claims 1 And 44 Are Patentable

Independent Claim 1 recites, in part:

> wherein the received data record comprises at least one of the following:
> a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language;
> network resource utilization and/or event indicator data collected by an application manager agent at a remote location; or
> a schema defining data and a style sheet identifier that identifies the style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier and wherein formatting the data record comprises formatting the data record based on the style sheet and the schema.

Claim 44 includes corresponding recitations for the portions of Claim 1 discussed below.

Of these three data record options, the rejections in the Final Action rely on Vora as disclosing the recited message types. Final Action, p. 4. More particularly, with respect to the recitations of Claim 1 that a style sheet is retrieved that is "associated with the **message type of the data record** **and** with the **selected language**," the Final Action relies on the various possible output forms ("such as HTML, XML, WML, HDML, and VoiceXML") as disclosing the recited plurality of message types. Final Action, pp. 4, 16-17. The rejection does appear to acknowledge that such are not message types of the received data record, but asserts that the "claim does not necessarily require the message type be sent with the data record, just that the 'received data record' comprises a message type at some point before it is displayed." Final Action, p. 17.

As an initial matter, Appellants submit the interpretation that an overly broad interpretation is being applied to the recitations "received data record comprises ... a message type selected from a plurality of message types ... retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record." The only antecedent basis for either received data record or the data record as recited above is in the phrase "receiving a data record." Thus, the received data record clearly refers to the message as received, not a processed version thereof. For example, in Claim 2, wherein the operation of "formatting the data record" creates such a processed version, the displaying operation recites "the data record formatted based on the second style sheet" to make it clear that a processed version of the data record is displayed, not the received data record in its unprocessed form.

Furthermore, even if the interpretation of the Final Action were to be applied, Vora would still not disclose or suggest the message types of Claim 1. In particular, to the extent the listed output forms of Vora can be considered to represent message types, they are types associated with the target destination devices 116, 118, 110, 112, 114. These output forms are not associated with the received MXML document 104. Vora, Paragraphs 47-48. In other words, different formats are applied based on identified communication protocols for respective destination devices, not based on the received document 104. In fact, Vora emphasizes the advantages of the use of a single MXML document 104 as the input, which can then be transformed to different destination device communication formats from a known common input document type. *See, e.g.*, Vora, Paragraph 49 ("document can be written once in device-independent MXML form ...can potentially save a considerable amount of programmer time."). As such, if anything, Vora teaches away from the message types of the received data records as recited in Claim 1.

The Advisory Action disagrees with this interpretation because the "output documents are generated from the MXML document." Advisory Action, p. 2 (note these MXML document are the same documents as are alleged to have message types). However, even accepting this accurate factual assertion, that does not make the MXML document a "message type selected from a plurality of message types" as recited in Claims 1 and 44. Instead, it still remains a single message type, not selected from any plurality of distinct types, that may subsequently be used to generate a variety of selected output formats. For the sake of completeness, Appellants further note that neither of the other listed data record options of Claim 1 is taught by Painter or the other cited references. Accordingly, the

rejections of Claims 1 and 44 and the claims that depend therefrom should be reversed for at least these reasons.

B. Independent Claims 27, 32, 46 And 48 Are Patentable

Independent Claim 27 recites, among other things, generating data values **and** further incorporating the generated data values and an identification of a style sheet in a language independent markup document **at a first data processing system**, followed by forwarding the language independent markup document **from the first data processing system to a second data processing system**. In other words, the system creating a markup document including both data and a style sheet identification is the system generating the data. Independent Claims 32, 46 and 48 contain corresponding recitations.

In rejecting Claims 27, 32, 46 and 48, the Final Action asserts, among other things, that "[f]ormulating a response to a request for navigation information at a remotely located server when received from an end user" discloses the generating data recitation and that the formulated response is in a language and format independent document including an identification of a style sheet. Final Action, p. 8 (*citing* Painter, Paragraphs 1-5). However, as described in Painter, the data structure 420 is generated by the information server 200 and provided to a customer interface server 202 without any style sheet identification. Painter, Paragraph 49. In fact, the advantage claimed by Painter for its navigation system is that the information server 200 need not provide any user specific formatting, as such is provided by the customer interface server 202, which may use style sheets in doing the user specific formatting. Painter, Paragraphs 53-54, 56 ("separating the functions of providing navigation-related information from the customer-specific issues"). Thus, rather than disclosing the identification of the style sheet at the data generating navigation information server 200 and incorporating the identification in the data structure 420 at the navigation information server 200, Painter teaches away from such an approach.

Appellants note that the Advisory Action was the first time the Examiner even responded to Appellants' arguments as set forth above. However, the comments in the Advisory Action generally mimic the rejections and the only additional language that arguably responds to Appellants' arguments is little more than a rewording of the arguments discussed above that a MXML document is one of a plurality of message types because different device specific outputs may be generated. Advisory Action, p.2.

The additional remarks in the Advisory Action do not change the basis of the rejection that such recitations are disclosed by "Vora's locale attribute which determines what stylesheet to apply in order to display the data record." Final Action, p. 9. Vora relates to a "locale independent" voice application that outputs voice for an application based on obtained locale attribute. Vora, Abstract. However, in Vora, a Multi-channel extensible Markup Language (MXML) document 104 is transformed by the framework 102 based on an identified locale attribute specified by an application programmer command entry. Vora, paragraphs 69-75. More particularly, the problem addressed by Vora appears to relate primarily to regional differences in translation of textual to vocal representations, such as with date coding. Thus, in Vora, only a single message type is provided, a MXML document for translation, and a locale attribute is separately provided by a programmer calling the translating ("EXPAND") program, not extracted from the MXML document.

More particularly, the locale attribute of Vora is input by a programmer to the application server 105 that receives and translates the MXML document 104 for local display, it is not included in the MXML document 104 by the device generating the MXML document 104. Vora, paragraphs 50, 69-71, 73-75. The translated document 104 is not in a language independent format when forwarded to a selected output device 112, 114, 116, 118. Vora, paragraphs 87-88. In fact, no "identification of a style sheet" or the locale attribute is ever included in the MXML document 104, it is a separate parameter passed to the translate application as discussed above. Appellants submit that the Advisory Action's additional comments related to multiple device specific outputs from the MXML are not only faulty as applied to Claims 1 and 44, but fail to even address the deficiencies of the rejections of the remaining independent claims. Accordingly, the rejections of independent Claims 27, 32, 46 and 48 and the claims that depend therefrom should be reversed for at least these reasons.

C. Separately Patentable Dependent Claims

The dependent claims are all patentable at least based on their dependence on one of the independent claims as discussed above. In addition, various of the dependent claims are separately patentable as discussed below.

1. Claims 5, 24 and 25 Are Separately Patentable

Claims 5 and 24 recite inclusion of a locale attribute in a plurality of style sheets that

specifies an associated language. Claim 25 depends from Claim 24. While paragraph 4 of Painter, cited in the rejections of Claims 5 and 24, does discuss display of navigation instructions in different languages, there is no discussion of implementing such through use of an attribute as recited in Claims 5 and 24. Final Action, p. 5. In addition, regardless of whether the alleged "locale attribute" of Vora can be considered as disclosing the recited locale attribute, the rejections of Claims 5 and 24 in the Final Action are based on an assertion that the portion of Vora already relied on as teaching a message type also discloses a locale attribute, even though such recitations are clearly different as recited in Claims 5 and 24. Final Action, p. 5 (Claim 5), 8 (Claim 24). Accordingly, the rejections of Claims 5, 24 and 25 should also be reversed as they are separately patentable for at least these reasons.

2. Claim 26 is Separately Patentable

Claim 26 recites the data record is a "collaborative editing document." In rejecting Claim 26, the Final Action asserts only that the navigation document of Painter is "capable of being edited." Final Action, p. 8. Appellants submit that a document being capable of being edited is not sufficient to disclose or suggest use of a "collaborative editing document" as recited in Claim 26. In fact, one would assume such collaborative editing would create an unnecessary risk the navigation data of Painter would be unreliable. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 26 should also be reversed as Claim 26 is separately patentable for at least these reasons.

3. Claim 18 is Separately Patentable

Claim 18 recites that the "another application program" of Claim 17 is a "system management program." In rejecting Claim 18, the Final Action merely asserts that "Painter teaches providing the data record to an application on a user device." Final Action, p. 7. However, as generally discussed, for example, at page 24, lines 8-18 of the present application, a management application is directed to centralized viewing of data collected at a variety of locations in the managed environment. Accordingly, the interpretation of Claim 18 in the Final Action is clearly overly broad. As such, the rejection of Claim 18 should also be reversed as Claim 18 is separately patentable for at least these reasons.

4. Claims 42 and 43 Are Separately Patentable

Claim 42 includes various recitations related to "acquisition agent scripts" and association of the same with respective message types. However, the rejection of Claims 42-43 in the Final Action does not even mention these recitations. These recitations are also nowhere disclosed or suggested in Painter. Claim 43 depends from Claim 42. Accordingly, the rejections of Claims 42 and 43 should also be reversed as they are separately patentable for at least these reasons as the Final Action fails to address the actual recitations of these claims.

III. Claims 2-4, 36 and 39 Are Patentable Over Painter, Vora and Ferrel

Appellants are making no arguments regarding separate patentability of the claims rejected over the combination of Painter, Vora and Ferrel. Accordingly, these rejections should be reversed based on a determination of the patentability of the claims from which they depend and no further discussion will be presented regarding the second identified issue for appeal.

IV. Claims 33 and 35 Are Patentable Over Painter and Vora and Microsoft

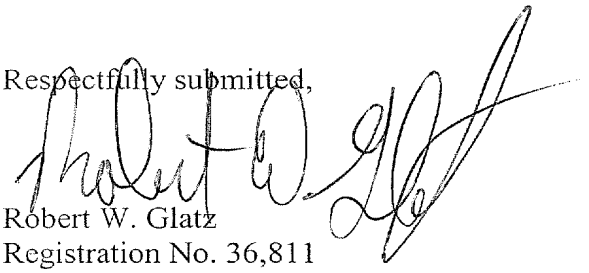
Appellants are making no arguments regarding separate patentability of the claims rejected over the combination of Painter, Vora and Microsoft. Accordingly, these rejections should be reversed based on a determination of the patentability of the claims from which they depend and no further discussion will be presented regarding the third identified issue for appeal.

V. Conclusion

In light of the above discussion, Appellants submit that the pending claims are directed to patentable subject matter and are patentable over the cited references and, therefore, request reversal of the rejections of those claims and passing of the application to issue.

It is not believed that an extension of time and/or additional fee(s) are required, beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. In the event, however, that an extension of time is necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such an extension is hereby petitioned for under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a). Any additional fees believed to be due in connection with this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0220.

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX A
Pending Claims USSN 10/609,987
Filed June 30, 2003

Listing of the Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method for displaying data in a selected language, comprising:

receiving a data record formatted in a language independent markup format;

retrieving a style sheet associated with the selected language;

formatting the data record based on the style sheet; and

displaying the formatted data record in the selected language;

wherein the received data record comprises at least one of the following:

a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language;

network resource utilization and/or event indicator data collected by an application manager agent at a remote location; or

a schema defining data and a style sheet identifier that identifies the style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier and wherein formatting the data record comprises formatting the data record based on the style sheet and the schema.

2. (Original) The method of Claim 1 further comprising:

retrieving a second style sheet associated with a second language different from the selected language;

formatting the data record based on the second style sheet; and

displaying the data record formatted based on the second style sheet in the second language.

3. (Original) The method of Claim 2 wherein the data record comprises an extensible markup language (XML) file including language independent neutral format data values and wherein the style sheets comprise extensible stylesheet language (XSL) files.

4. (Original) The method of Claim 3 wherein receiving the data record comprises retrieving the data record from storage.

5. (Original) The method of Claim 1 further comprising providing a plurality of style sheets associated with different languages and wherein the plurality of style sheets include a locale attribute specifying an associated one of the different languages.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1 wherein the data record comprises data collected at the remote location and wherein the remote location displays data using a second language different from the selected language.

7. (Original) The method of Claim 6 wherein the style sheet contains a plurality of text records in the selected language and wherein the data record contains a plurality of data values in a language independent/neutral format and wherein formatting the data record comprises interspersing the text records with the data values based on the style sheet to provide the formatted data record.

8. (Original) The method of Claim 7 wherein interspersing the text records with the data values further comprises interspersing the text records with the data values based on tags associated with the data values in the data record.

9. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 8 wherein the data values are selected from the group consisting of numerical values and event indicators.

10. (Original) The method of Claim 8 wherein the data record comprises an extensible markup language (XML) file and wherein the style sheet comprises an extensible stylesheet language (XSL) file.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 8 wherein the data record comprises the message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an

associated style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.

12. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 8 wherein the data record comprises the network resource utilization and/or event indicator data collected by the application manager agent at the remote location.

13. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 12 wherein the data record comprises the message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language.

14. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 13 wherein the data record includes data collected by one of a plurality of application manager agents and wherein ones of the plurality of application manager agents have associated message types.

15. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 13 wherein the data record comprises tabular
data and wherein formatting the data record comprises sorting the tabular data for display.

16. (Original) The method of Claim 6 further comprising the following carried out at the remote location:

generating data values at the remote location;

presenting the generated data values in a language independent markup format to provide the data record;

forwarding the data record from the remote location to a location using the selected language; and

wherein the steps of receiving a data record, retrieving a style sheet, formatting the data record and displaying the formatted data record are performed at the location using the selected language.

17. (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the steps of receiving, retrieving, formatting and displaying are performed by a first application program and wherein the method further comprises providing the formatted data record to another application program for further processing.

18. (Original) The method of Claim 17 wherein the another application program comprises a system management program.

19. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 1 wherein the received data record includes the schema defining data and the style sheet identifier that identifies the style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier and wherein formatting the data record comprises formatting the data record based on the style sheet and the schema.

20. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 19 wherein the schema further includes display information in a base language and wherein retrieving a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier comprises retrieving a default style sheet configured to display data in the base language using a default format if the style sheet identifier corresponds to an invalid style sheet at a data processing system receiving the data record and wherein displaying the formatted data record comprises displaying the formatted data record in the base language and the default format.

21. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 19 wherein the data record includes a plurality of style sheet identifiers.

22. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 19 wherein the retrieved style sheet specifies a free format table.

23. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 19 wherein the data record includes a date value and/or a time value in a predefined format and wherein the retrieved style sheet specifies a display format for the date value and/or time value associated with the selected language.

24. (Original) The method of Claim 1 further comprising providing a plurality of style sheets associated with different languages and wherein the plurality of style sheets include a locale attribute specifying an associated one of the different languages and wherein the retrieved style sheet includes a plurality of data descriptions that specify descriptions for ones of the data values.

25. (Original) The method of Claim 24 wherein the retrieved style sheet includes at least one unit specification that specifies a language specific unit for at least one of the data values.

26. (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the data record comprises a collaborative editing document.

27. (Original) A method for providing data generated at a first data processing system that displays text in a first language to a second data processing system that displays text in a second language different from the first language, the method comprising:

generating data values at the first data processing system;

incorporating the generated data values in a language independent markup document, the language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to present the data values in the second language, to provide the data record; and

forwarding the data record from the first data processing system to the second data processing system.

28. (Original) The method of Claim 27 wherein the data record comprises an extensible markup language (XML) file including language independent neutral format data values and wherein the style sheets comprise extensible stylesheet language (XSL) files.

29. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 27 wherein the data record comprises network resource utilization and/or event indicator data collected by an application manager agent at the first data processing system.

30. (Original) The method of Claim 27 wherein the data record comprises a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet and wherein the identification of a style sheet comprises an identification of a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record.

31. (Original) The method of Claim 30 wherein the data record includes data collected by one of a plurality of application manager agents and wherein ones of the plurality of application manager agents have associated message types.

32. (Original) A system for language independent display of data comprising:

a data generation module at a first data processing system that displays text in a first language, the data generation module being configured to:

generate data values;

incorporate the generated data values in a language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to display text associated with the data values in a second language different from the first language; and

forward the data record from the first data processing system to a second dataprocessing system that displays text in the second language.

33. (Original) The system of Claim 32 wherein the data generation module comprises a language independent binary.

34. (Original) The system of Claim 32 further comprising:

a data display module configured to:

receive a data record formatted in a language independent markup format from a data processing system that displays text in a language different from the first language;

retrieve a style sheet that specifies how to display text associated with the data values in the data record in the first language;

format the data record based on the retrieved style sheet; and

display the formatted data values in the first language; and

at least one style sheet associated with the first language.

35. (Original) The system of Claim 34 wherein at least one of the data display module and the data generation module comprises a language independent binary.

36. (Original) The system of Claim 35 further comprising at least one second style sheet associated with a language different from the first language.

37. (Original) The system of Claim 35 wherein the data record comprises a message type selected from a plurality of message types and wherein the at least one style sheet comprises a plurality of style sheets associated with ones of the plurality of message types.

38. (Original) The system of Claim 37 wherein the identification of a style sheet identifies a plurality of style sheets associated with different languages.

39. (Original) The system of Claim 35 wherein the data display module and the at least one style sheet are associated with the first data processing system, the system further comprising a second data display module associated with the second data processing system configured to display text in the second language and at least one second style sheet associated with the second language.

40. (Original) The system of Claim 35 wherein the first language comprises English and at least one of the different languages is selected from the group consisting of German, French, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese.

41. (Original) The system of Claim 35 wherein the at least one style sheet comprises a plurality of style sheets associated with ones of a plurality of different message types and wherein the data generation module is configured to incorporate generated data values associated with a selected one of the message types in a language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet associated with the selected one of the message types.

42. (Original) The system of Claim 41 wherein the data generation module comprises a system management module that generates data values as numerical values and/or event indicators and wherein the data generation module comprises a plurality of data acquisition agent scripts, a first one of the data acquisition agent scripts being associated with a first one of the message types and a second one of the data acquisition agent scripts being associated with a second one of the message types.

43. (Original) The system of Claim 42 comprising a plurality of data generation modules resident on managed application servers that are configured to gather data from a managed application server on which they reside.

44. (Previously Presented) A system for language independent display of data in a first language comprising:

a data display module configured to:

receive a data record formatted in a language independent markup format from a data processing system that displays text in a language different from the first language;

retrieve a style sheet that specifies how to display text associated with the data values in the data record in the first language;

format the data record based on the retrieved style sheet; and

display the formatted data values in the first language;

wherein the received data record comprises at least one of the following:

a message type selected from a plurality of message types each having an associated style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet associated with the message type of the data record and with the selected language;

network resource utilization and/or event indicator data collected by an application manager agent at a remote location; or

a schema defining data and a style sheet identifier that identifies the style sheet and wherein retrieving a style sheet comprises retrieving a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier and wherein formatting the data record

comprises formatting the data record based on the style sheet and the schema; and

at least one style sheet associated with the first language.

45. (Previously Presented) A system for displaying data in a selected language, the system being configured to carry out the method of Claim 1.

46. (Original) A system for providing data generated at a first data processing system that displays text in a first language to a second data processing system that displays text in a second language different from the first language, the system comprising:

means for generating data values at the first data processing system;

means for incorporating the generated data values in a language independent markup document, the language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to present the data values in the second language, to provide the data record; and

means for forwarding the data record from the first data processing system to the second data processing system.

47. (Previously Presented) A computer program product for displaying data in a selected language, the computer program product comprising:

a computer-readable storage medium having computer-readable program code embodied in said medium, said computer-readable program code comprising:

computer-readable program code that is configured to carry out the method of Claim 1.

48. (Original) A computer program product for providing data generated at a first data processing system that displays text in a first language to a second data processing system that displays text in a second language different from the first language, the computer program product comprising:

a computer-readable storage medium having computer-readable program code embodied in said medium, said computer-readable program code comprising:

computer-readable program code that generates data values at the first data processing system;

computer-readable program code that incorporates the generated data values in a language independent markup document, the language independent markup document including an identification of a style sheet that specifies how to present the data values in the second language, to provide the data record; and

computer-readable program code that forwards the data record from the first data processing system to the second data processing system.

49. (Withdrawn) A method for displaying data in a dynamically defined format, comprising:

receiving a data record formatted in a markup format and including a schema and a style sheet identifier;

retrieving a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier;

formatting the data record based on the received schema and the retrieved style sheet to provide the dynamically defined format for display; and

displaying the formatted data record in the dynamically defined format.

50. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 49 wherein the schema includes display information in a base language and wherein the style sheet identifier comprises an identifier associated with a default style sheet configured to display data for a plurality of schema and wherein displaying the formatted data record comprises displaying the formatted data record in the base language.

51. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 49 wherein the data record is formatted in a language independent markup format and wherein the style sheet identifier comprises an identifier of a style sheet associated with a selected language and wherein displaying the formatted data record comprises displaying the formatted data record in the selected language.

52. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 51 wherein the schema includes display information in a base language and wherein the style sheet identifier identifies an unavailable

style sheet and wherein formatting the data comprises formatting the data record based on a default style sheet and wherein displaying the formatted data record comprises displaying the formatted data record in the base language.

53. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 49 wherein the data record includes a plurality of style sheet identifiers.

54. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 53 wherein the plurality of style sheet identifiers are all associated with a single style sheet.

55. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 53 wherein at least one of the plurality of style sheet identifiers is associated with a different style sheet than another of the plurality of style sheet identifiers.

56. (Withdrawn) A method for providing data configured for display in a dynamically defined format, the method comprising:

generating data values at a first data processing system;

incorporating the generated data values in a markup format document;

incorporating a schema in the markup format document that defines a data display format;

incorporating a style sheet identifier in the markup format document that identifies a style sheet that specifies how to format the generated data values for display using the schema; and

forwarding the markup format document from the first data processing system to a second data processing system for display in the dynamically defined format.

57. (Withdrawn) A system for displaying data in a dynamically defined format comprising:

a data display module configured to:

receive a data record formatted in a markup format and including a schema and a style sheet identifier;

retrieve a style sheet based on the style sheet identifier;

format the data record based on the received schema and the retrieved style sheet to provide the dynamically defined format for display; and

display the formatted data record in the dynamically defined format; and at least one style sheet identified by the style sheet identifier.

58. (Withdrawn) A system for providing data generated at a first data processing system to a second data processing system for display in a dynamically defined format, the system comprising a data generation module at the first data processing system configured to:

generate data values at the first data processing system;

incorporate the generated data values in a markup format document;

incorporate a schema in the markup format document that defines a data display format;

incorporate a style sheet identifier in the markup format document that identifies a style sheet that specifies how to format the generated data values for display using the schema; and

forward the markup format document from the first data processing system to a second data processing system for display in the dynamically defined format.

APPENDIX B – EVIDENCE APPENDIX

(NONE)

APPENDIX C – RELATED PROCEDINGS

(NONE)